PRODUCT: 1 drum of *dl-desoxyephedrine hydrochloride tablets*, together with a number of bottles containing tablets which had been removed from the drum and repacked at Big Spring, Tex.

Examination showed that the product contained no dl-desoxyephedrine hydrochloride or dextro-N-methyl amphetamine hydrochloride but did contain approximately 5 milligrams of dextro-amphetamine hydrochloride per tablet.

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION: The tablets had been removed from the drum and repacked into the bottles by the Southern Pharmacal Co. (Leonards Rx Pharmacy), Big Spring, Tex.

LABEL, IN PART: (Drum) "Lot No. 8986 Count 100,000 Date 5–3–51 Compressed Tablets dl-Desoxyephedrine Hydrochloride 5 Mg.", (bottle) "5 mg. Dextro-N-Methyl Amphetamine Hcl. Each tablet contains . . . 5 mg."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (d) (2), dextro-amphetamine hydrochloride had been substituted for dl-desoxyephedrine hydrochloride in the drum and dextro-N-methyl amphetamine hydrochloride had been substituted for dl-desoxyephedrine hydrochloride in the bottles. The article was adulterated when introduced into, while in, and while held for sale after shipment in, interstate commerce.

DISPOSITION: July 16, 1952. Default decree of condemnation. The court ordered that the product be delivered to a Government hospital for its use.

3908. Adulteration and misbranding of Livo B–12 injection. U. S. v. 41 Bottles * * *. (F. D. C. No. 33602. Sample No. 27210–L.)

LIBEL FILED: July 31, 1952, Northern District of California.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about May 5, 1952, by the Central Pharmacal Co., from Seymour, Ind.

PRODUCT: 41 bottles of *Livo B–12 injection* at Palo Alto, Calif. Analysis showed that the article contained 33 percent of the declared amount of vitamin B_{12}.

LABEL, IN PART: (Bottle) "10 CC Vial * * * Livo B–12."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from that which it was represented to possess, namely, "Each CC Contains * * * Vitamin B–12 50 MG."

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement "Each CC Contains * * * Vitamin B–12 50 MG" was false and misleading as applied to the article, which contained less than the declared amount of vitamin B_{12}; and the label statement "Liver Injection 10 U. S. P. Units" was false and misleading since no U. S. P. units of liver injection is recognized in the United States Pharmacopeia.

DISPOSITION: On October 8, 1952, a default decree of condemnation was entered, and the court ordered that the product be destroyed. On October 16, 1952, the decree was amended to provide for the delivery of the product to the Food and Drug Administration.

3909. Adulteration and misbranding of liver-folic acid—B_{12} injection. U. S. v. 7 Vials * * *. (F. D. C. No. 33505. Sample No. 6469–L.)

LIBEL FILED: August 1, 1952, District of Massachusetts.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about June 16, 1952, by the Addison Laboratories, from Philadelphia, Pa.

PRODUCT: 7 vials of *liver-folic acid—B_{12} injection* at Springfield, Mass. Analysis showed that the product contained less than 7 percent of the declared amount of vitamin B_{12}.

LABEL, IN PART: (Vial) "10 cc Multiple-Dose Vial Liver-Folic Acid B–12 H. P. Hematopoietic Formula For Treatment of Anemias * * * Each cc. contains: Vit. B–12 (Crystalline) 60 mcg."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from that which it was represented to possess, namely, "Each cc. contains: Vit. B–12 * * * 60 mcg."

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement "Each cc. contains: Vit. B–12 * * * 60 mcg." was false and misleading as applied to the article, which contained less than the declared amount of vitamin B_{12}.

DISPOSITION: November 10, 1952. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

3910. Adulteration and misbranding of Nemaron capsules. U. S. v. 3 Buckets, etc. (F. D. C. No. 33339. Sample No. 46270–L.)

LIBEL FILED: July 9, 1952, Northern District of Alabama.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about February 4, 1952, by the Keith-Victor Pharmacal Co., from St. Louis, Mo.

PRODUCT: *Nemaron capsules.* 3 buckets, each containing 2,000 capsules and 26 bottles, each containing 25 capsules, 6 bottles, each containing 500 capsules, and 110 bottles, each containing 100 capsules, at Birmingham, Ala.

The capsules had been shipped in a bulk container, and were repackaged and relabeled by the consignee. Analysis showed that the product contained 60 percent of the declared amount of vitamin B_{12}.

LABEL, IN PART: (Bulk container) "Each Capsule Contains Vitamin B–12 . . . . . 25 Mcgs." and (buckets and bottles) "Nemaron A Therapeutic Potency Vitamin B–12 * * * Each Capsule Contains Vitamin B–12 . . . . . 20 Mcgs."

NATURE OF CHARGE: Adulteration, Section 501 (c), the strength of the article differed from that which it was represented to possess, namely, "Each Capsule Contains Vitamin B–12 . . . . . 25 Mcgs."

Misbranding, Section 502 (a), the label statement "Each Capsule Contains Vitamin B–12 . . . . . 25 Mcgs." was false and misleading as applied to the product, which contained less than the declared amount of vitamin B_{12}.

DISPOSITION: December 22, 1952. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.

3911. Adulteration and misbranding of Enca Cream. U. S. v. 23 Gross Jars, etc. (F. D. C. No. 27212. Sample Nos. 46583–K, 46584–K.)

LIBEL FILED: May 13, 1949, Western District of Pennsylvania.

ALLEGED SHIPMENT: On or about September 24, 1948, and April 8, 1949, by Atlas Laboratories, Inc., from Akron, Ohio.

PRODUCT: 23 gross jars of *Enca Cream*, together with a number of booklets entitled "presenting New Facts about Acne and its associated Skin Blemishes," and a number of counter display cards and window streamers, at Pittsburgh, Pa.

LABEL, IN PART: (Jar) "Active Ingredients: Tyrothricin, resorcin, zinc oxide, petrolatum Distributed by Morton Products, Inc. Cleveland 14, Ohio."